BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2096.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed that circumstances have prevented the Theatrical performance advertised for the 7th instant, from taking place on that day. Notice will be given upon a future occasion of the day fixed upon.

[398] *Bombay, 3rd Dec.* 1831

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly Subscriptions to the above institution fall due at our office on the 1st. proximo.

W. NICOL, AND CO.
Secy. and Treasurers.

BOMBAY,
3D DEC. 1831. [399]

A CARD.

A MOST eligible opportunity presents itself to parents and Guardians who may wish to send their Children to England at the end of the year, by placing them under the protection of A. M. A. who would act the part of a mother to them in every respect, during the Voyage, and have knowledge of the treatment of children particularly in cases of sickness, (having reared a family of her own now in England, and having likewise been engaged in the Instruction of Children's Children, of all ages, for the [illegible] years), as to lead to a hope, will meet with the support so [illegible] responsible an undertaking [illegible]ms including Passage, Care, [illegible]ce, Sixteen Hundred (1600)

[illegible]ses taking a Passage either [illegible] *Castle*, or *Abberton*, [illegible]hat servants she may deem requisite.

In the event of any Child requiring to be accompanied to its friends, A. M. A. will undertake to do so, provided her travelling expences are defrayed.

Applications to be made (post paid) to Messrs. FORBES & CO. Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. and Messrs. REMINGTON & CO.

[406] *Bombay, 3rd December* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, and Chattels, Right and Credits, of THOMAS HUME late a Conductor in the Military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Government Establishment, deceased, be granted to CATHARINE HUME [illegible] lawful Widow of the abovenamed deceased, all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof—dated this 26th day of November 1831.

E. C. MORGAN.
[419] PROCTOR

ON Wednesday next the 7th Instant FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. Will sell by public auction the undermentioned Goods vizt.

100 Kegs of Green Paint, several sets of Block Tin dish Covers of superior quality, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plated Curry Dishes, and Sauce Boats, Manilla Cheroots, a variety of very beautiful Landscapes and Sea views, in oil and water colours, Europe imitation Shawls, Red and white Champagne, Ditto. Do. Hermitage, Constantia, a variety of Household Furniture, a 2d sized Billiard Table.

AT NOON,

A Chariot and Pair of Horses, and several Carriage and Buggy Horses.

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A CARD.

THE Undermentioned Wines &c. lately imported from Messrs. COCKBURN and Co. are for Sale at Prime Cost and Charges. (They came out for a Gentleman who does not now require them.) viz.

8 Doz. Superior old Port in Pints at 11 Rupees per Doz.
4 Do. do. Old Sherry in Pints at 13 Rs. per Doz.
3 Do. do. Hermitage in Quarts, at 40 Rs. per Doz.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. Who have also for Sale a Small Batch of Fresh Seltzer Water at 15 Rupees per Dozen.

[401] *Nesbitt Lane, 3d Dec.* 1831.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing Pleasure Boat Frolic, Schooner Rigged, Copper bottoned and copper fastened, she has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is well calculated for a Trip to any Port on this side the Peninsula.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

[402] *Nesbitt Lane, 3rd Dec.* 1831.

FOR SALE.—A Superior High Cast Gray Arab Horse, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, height 14-2, Age 6 years. Price Rs. 800 Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

[403] *Nesbitt Lane, 3d Dec.* 1831.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next 6th instant, will sell by public Outcry and chiefly without limit the undermentioned collection of Goods vizt. a small Invoice of Piece Goods consisting of Sannah and Long Cloths, coarse Russia Duck, and 200 pieces of flowered Lenos, 50 pairs of soft Blankets of sizes, Europe imitation Cashmere Scarfs and Shawls, Hunting and Buggy Whips, Morocco Skins of colors, handsome Pier Glasses in Gold varnished frames of sizes, 60 Boxes of Manilla (Genuine) and 40 boxes of Bengal Sigars, sundry Plated and Glass Ware, 30doz of Europe Vineger, a few dozen bottles of fresh Mustard and pearl Barley, a variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. several serviceable Saddle and draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 3d December, 1831. [427]

NOTICE, SHAM DHUNJEE Parsee, Grass Supplier, begs to inform the public that he will be happy to supply Gentlemen with Hay, and bedding for their Horses, at the rate of Rupees 4 per month. Orders for the same to be sent to him at Amrolee near Cawasjee Patell's Tank or at NUSSERWANJEE MANOKJEE'S new Stables near the New Jail.—Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1831. [396]

TO be Sold at Poona,—A neat light Barouchette in good order painted green with a Capital Set of Harness, and a Handsome pair of Chesnut Horses, both quiet and steady, Price 2250 Bombay Rs. also, an excellent well built Bungalow with capital Kitchen, Servants rooms, Coach house and Stabling for 6 Horses, situated without the limits of the Cantonment, Price Bombay Rs. 4300 and worthy the attention of Residents from Bombay who are desirous of passing part of the year in the Deccan.

For particulars enquire of SORABJEE RUTTONJEE Patell, Heera Bagh Poona, or at the Courier Office Bombay.

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CALCUTTA, 1st LOTTERY of 1832. CAPITAL Prizes of 10,000 & 5,000 Gold Mohur's. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE has just received a few Tickets in the above Lottery which he offers at 150 Rs. each, apply at DADABHOY PESTONJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 3d December, 1831. [415]

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs ROGER DE FARIA, and Co. A few whole, half, and quarter pipes of Genuine Lisbon, of superior quality which they can confidently recommend--For sale at moderate prices.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1831. [416]

TO Be Let, the House No. 3, in Rampart Row.

The Upper Apartments of the House No. 4, in Military Square.

The House No. 1, in Bake House Lane

Ditto No. 1. in Meadows Street.

Ditto, at Matoonga, lately vacated by Captain G. Moore.

The Country House at Mazagon with excellent accomodation and well suited for two families opposite to Captain Moresby's and next to Sir Roger de Faria's Garden.

For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 3d December, 1831. [417]

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 3d December, 1831.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[418] *Bombay, 3d Dec.* 1831.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... 26 per do.
Bucellas..... 20 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

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FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. very Superior *Sauterne* Wine in one Dozen Cases, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

[423] *Bombay, 3d December*, 1831.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

THE above highly esteemed WINE, from Messrs. Balguerie and Co., of Bordeaux, may be had on application to Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO. at 25 Rupees per dozen. [405]

Bombay, December, 3rd, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is Hereby given that SHAH NUVULSHAW GOOLABSHAW, hath contracted with PANNACHUND LALLCHUND, to purchase an apartment consisting of a stable and upper story, adjoining premises of the same discription belonging to the Estate of the late Habeechund Nathoobhoy, standing on Fuzendary Ground, situate in Bhoywadah street in Goverdhun Maharaz's Oart: The Title Deeds of both premises are in the names of the said Pannachund Lallchund and Habeechund Nathoobhoy and assessd No. 13 in the Assessment Books, any, person or persons having any claim or demand, mortgage or inheritable right on the aforesaid premises of Pannachund Lallchund are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. H. E. SOUTHOUSE, Attorney at Law in Military Square, within the Fort walls of Bombay within 14 days from the date of the aforesaid notice otherwise they shall be precluded.

[397] *Bombay, 3rd Dec.* 1831.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે શાહા નવલશાહા ગુલાબશાહાએ પાનાચંદ લાલચંદ પાશેથી ગાલો એક તેમાં એક ભેલો તથા એક મારછે તેની પકડો શમાં કેવોજ ગાલો મરનાર કેબીચંદ નથુ લાજની ઇશકેઆંમતનોછે તે વેચાતો લેવાનુ શાટુ ઝીધુંછે એ ગાલો કરજંદારી જમીન ઉપર ઉભોછે તે લોજવાડાનાં ઓકેલામાં ગોવરધન નાથજી માહારાજની વાડીમાંછે—એ બેકુ મીલકતનાં ખત પાનાચંદ લાલચંદ તથા કેબીચંદ નથુલાજને નામનાંછે તથા આશેશમેનટની ખુશનો નંબર ૧૩ મોછે—એ ઉપર કરેલો પાનાચંદ લાલચંદનાં અમલા ઉપર કરએક લોક અગર લોકોનો દાવો અગર માંગણ અગર ગીરવી દાવો અગર વારશો પોચતો કેએ તો આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં મીશતર—કેય—ઇ—શાકુઠશાકુશ ધારાના વકીલને શ્રી કોટમાં મીલીટેરી ઇશકુએ રમાં અકેર કરે—મુદતપછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નકી—તારીખ ૩ જી દીજે મબર ૧૮૩૧ ✱

TO be Sold, or Let, the late Major HAWKIN'S House and Ground on the N. W. Side of Malabar Hill, now unoccupied. For terms Apply to Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

[409] *Bombay, 3d Dec.* 1831.

FOR SALE,—No. XIV OF THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS.—1, Bustard Shooting; 2, An Answer to Witness; 3, On measuring Race Courses; 4, Ahmedabad Races; 5, Tiger Hunting; 6, On the Treatment of Horses; 7, Meerut Races; 8, A letter to the Editor of the O. S. M, 9, Practice of Nalbunds; 10, John Dockery Again; 11, A letter from Dick Tinto; 12, Tiger Hunting in Dharwar; 13 Hog Hunting; 14, Stanzas for the O. S. M. 15, The Jackall Pack; 16, A Letter to the Editor of the O. S. M. 17, Poona Sporting Intelligence; 18, A Parody on Childe Harold's Song of the "*Suliotes*;" 19, Tiger Shooting in the Southern Mahratta Country; 20, A letter to the Editor of O. S. M. 21, Another, to the same; 22, Summary of the Time ot the Poona Races for 1830--31; 23, A visit to Ascot Heath Race Course; 24, Epsom Races; 25, Angling; Races to come: and Racing Calender. [426]

TO be Let, at a very Low Rent, the upper roomed house lately occupied by ANGUS MACAULEY in Ketewalde, with a convenient Stable and outhouses adjoining, apply to Mr. Macauley at his Workshop in the Dock yard.

[410] *Bombay, 2nd Dec.* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE has just received and exposed for sale at his Shop in Hummum Street No. 13 opposite to Messrs. YATES AND CO'S. English Table Covers of different size, and colour, Damask Table cloth and whole pieces of Damask for ditto &c. Napkins, Dolies both coloured and white, a few pieces of Huckabach Snuff, waranted genuine Sundy Foot, Dr. Rudiman's and Prince, Mixture, and Maccuba, Peer looking Glasses; Eight day Clocks, Carriage lace, Whips of sorts, Europe Varnish for Carriages &c. Dry apples.

He has also for sale a Set of very handsome Tandem and Curricle Harness, a few setts of Horse clothing, Safe colars for Horses, Boots from Stunt. &c.

[404] *Bombay, 3d Dec.* 1831.

WILL be published at the end of December next, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, containing many important RULES REGULATIONS, and other matter of local interest not previously published; to be printed on English Royal paper.---Price 5 Rupees.

[421] *Courier Office, Dec. 3d* 1831.

JUST Published No. VI. of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, revised and corrected up to the 31st October Price 3 Rs.

[411] *Courier Office, 3d December*, 1831.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander of 650 tons, daily expected, *The Raffles*, has excellent Accommodation having double stern galleries, the same as an Indiaman—and carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

412] *Bombay, December, 3d*, 1831.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Teak built Ship UPTON CASTLE of 600 Tons J. E. DUGAN, Commander, may be expected to arrive here early in the month of January next, and will be dispatched early in February, has superior accommodations for Passengers and Carries an Surgeon; for Particulars apply JEE COWASJEE at his

[413] *Bombay, 3d Decem*

For Passage to Lnd

THE fine Ship, VICTORY, tons Register, CHRISTOPH BIDEN, H.E.I.C.S. Commander, very Superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Sur and will sail about the 20th Pro Apply to Captain BIDEN, at office of Messrs FORBES and of whom plans of the Cabins ma had.

[395] *Bombay, 3rd Decemb*

For Passage to the Clyde, touching at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE new British built Ship "ELLORA," JOHN GILKISON Commander, will be despatched about the 25th proximo, and carries a Surgeon. This Vessel has been built expressly for the Indian trade with a spacious poop and superior accommodations for passengers.

Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

[407] *Bombay, 3d December*, 1831.

Passage to London.

THE fine River built Ship, SIR EDWARD PAGET, of 500 Tons, WILLIAM BOURCHIER, Comder, will positively Sail on 7th January, Carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

[400] *Bombay, 3d December*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 22d November, 1831.

No. 444.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution in the Marine Department, to promote Apothecary R. Spencer to the Rank of Sub Assistant Surgeon, and to direct, that he be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 23d November, 1831

No. 445.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Ensign W. R. Annesley of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Right Wing of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Delamain from the Station on sick certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Scott to assume Medical charge af the Staff at Ahmedabad, from the date of the departure of Surgeon Davis to the Presidency on leave.

A Station Order issued by Lieutenant Colonel H. Pottinger, under date the 31st ultimo, directing Major J. Barclay of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops in Cutch, from the date of the departure of the former Officer to the Presidency on leave.

A Division Order issued by Major General J. S. Barns C. B. dated the 8th January last, directing Lieutenant Colonel Sale of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, to assume the Command of the Poona Brigade, on the departure of Major General Fitzgerald C. B. from the Station, until the arrival of Colonel Sullivan.

A Station order issued by Major Barclay, under date the 1st instant, directing Captain Decluzeau of the Artillery, to take charge of the Commissariat Department at Bhooj, during the absence of Captain Rybot 2nd Assistant Commissary General, on leave, the former Officer delivering over charge of the Ordnance Store Department to the next Senior Officer of Artillery at the Station.

No. 446.—Supernumerary Lieutenant A. W. J. Logie of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted on the effective strength from the 8th Instant, vice Cole, cashiered the Service by the sentence of a General Court martial.

Bombay Castle, 24th November, 1831.

No. 447.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Fort of Tannah be no longer considered a Military Station, and that the Veterans now there be removed with all convenient expedition to Severndroog.

No. 448.—Lieutenant J. Wright of the 3d Rgeiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 25th November, 1831.

No. 449.—The appointment of an Acting Laboratory Serjeant and two Acting Laboratory Men, is authorized for the approaching Practice Season of the Artillery at Ahmednugger.

No. 450.—Captain W. K. Lester, Commissary of Ordnance, Poona Division of the Army, is permitted to remain at the Presidency until the 30th instant, on most urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant D. A. Malcolm, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for three months to proceed to Hydrabad, on urgent private affairs.

The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Surgeon D. Carstairs, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Poona Division of the Army, under date the 30th November 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. Shirreff of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 26th February 1831, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 451.—Lieutenant G. J. Lloyd of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 452.—The leave of absence granted to Cadet C. N. Treasure, attached to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, under date 23d July last, on private affairs, is exteuded until the 14th instant, to enable him to join his Station.

No. 453.—Lieutenant G. L. Jacob, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th November, 1831.

No. 454.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Pope, Secretary and Junior Member of the Committee for the examination of the Civil Servants in the Native Languages, and Secretary and Member of the Quarterly Military Committee for the examination of Officers in the Native Lan-

...rement will not interfere with the ...utenant Pope as Acting Assistant ...eneral, so long as he may hold that

...he Right Hon'ble the Governor ... has been pleased by a Resolution in ...arine Department, to direct that Assistant ...eon J. F. Haddie be relieved from duty in ...ndian Navy, and that Assistant Surgeon T. ... be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of ...rvice.

... 456.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor ...ncil is pleased to direct that the following ...tion of the Dharwar Cantonment be published in General Orders.

	Yards.	Bearings.
A Line commencing at the South East corner of the Sepoys' Lines running past the North East corner, thence skirting an Enam field to the water course	454½	North N. E.
Thence along the water course to the Tank belonging to the Town of Dharwar	150	East by South
Skirting the said Tank to the Mahomedan burying ground	160	North
Thence in a curved line to the North corner of the European burying ground	456⅔	Variable—general direction N. E.
Thence in a direct line crossing the Road leading to Dharwar to the hedge of the Daroga's Garden	183	E. N. E.
Skirting the said hedge till it reaches the Village of Havary Pett	272	North.
Skirting the said Village till it joins the foot path or road leading from the South West to Havary Pett	386	North West.
Thence following the line of the said road or foot path till it joins the road on the glacis	684⅔	W. S. W.
Following the latter road till it meets the road leading from the Jail	640	Variable—general direction S. & W.
Pursuing the line of the last road to the corner of the road opposite Mr Coles Garden	666⅔	S. E.
And from thence in a curved line, till it arrives at the abovementioned South East corner of the Sepoy's Lines, from whence the description commenced	682	Variable—general direction South & East.
The Sub-Collectors Kutchery within the Fort is excluded from the Military limits, its measurement is as follows :—		
North Side	113	
South Side	122	
East Side	111	
West Side	101	

No. 457.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. J. Watson of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Director of the Artillery Depôt of Instruction, during the absence of Captain Miller on leave, and will proceed to Ahmednuggur as soon as possible after Captain Miller shall have left it.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th November, 1831.

Mr. N. Kirkland, to be First Assistant to the Collector in Candeish.

Mr. H. G. Barnett, to be Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Ahmedabad.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—3D DEC. 1831.

Saturday	8	48
Sunday	9	30
Monday	10	09
Tuesday	11	15
Wednesday	11	51
Thursday	0	02
Friday	0	37

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 month's sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 108 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
Five per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge 107 at 114.
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 111⅓ at 111 } Ditto.
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's Name.	To what Port.	Date of intended Departure.	Touching where.
Lord Amherst	London	1st Dec.	Cape of GoodHope
H. C's. Sloop of War Elphinstone	Persian Gulph.	About 1st do	
Dorothy	Liverpool.	15th Ditto	St. Helena.
Golconda	London	End of do	Cape of GoodHope

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. Arch. Robertson, from Sattarah.
Ensign Ramsay, E. Regt. from Deesa.
Capt. M. Stack, 3d Regt. Lt Cav. from Seroor.
Assist. Surgeon James Boyd, Medical Establishment, from England.
Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. Jenkins, Queens Royals, from the Deccan.
Lieutenant Cuthbert Queens Royals. from ditto.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, 14th Regt. N. I. from Mahablashwer.
Surgeon John Ramsay, H. M. 40th Regt. from England.
Lieutenant W. A. Wroughton, 3d Regt. N. I. from Vingorla.
Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Helton, from England.
Assistant Surg. John O'Brien, from do.
Assistant Surg. E. W. Edwards, from do.
Major E. M. Wood, 14th N. I. from do.
Lieutenant Gloag, 2d Gr. Regt. from Mahableshwar.
Cornet Hinde, H. M. 4th Light Dragoon's from England.
Surgeon H. Cockerill, Med. Est. from Neilgherry Hills.
Cadet J. Weymiss Engineers from do.
Captain Thomas Mylne, 1st Lt. Cav. from do.
Lieutenant J. Hobson, B. E. Regt. from Deesa.
Cornet G. K. Erskine, 1st Lt. Cav. from Sholapoor

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. D. C. Graham, Bheel Corps to Dharwar.
Major Evan Jervis, 3d Lt. Cav. to Rajcote.
Lieut. W. A. Wroughton, 3d N. I. to Neilgherry.
Lieut. T. J. Brett, 31st M. Lt. I. to Jaulnah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the Morning of the 22d of November, the Lady of R. Pinney Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

Europe.—In George Square Edinburgh, on the 24th of June last, Lady Wedderburn senior, the relict of the late Sir John Wedderburn Baronet of Balindean Perthshire, in her 77th year.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

25th Nov. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, William Rose, Esq. Commander, from Mangalore 18th Nov. 1831.

Do. 27th The Government Yacht Telica, Mr. St Amour in charge, returned from Sea.

Do. 28th Barque Ellora, John Gilkison Master, from Port Glasgow, 18th July and lands end 28th.

Passengers.—Assistant Surgeon James Boyd, and Lady.

Nov. 28th Ship Kusrovie, Aga Mahomed Booker, Nacquedah, from Bushire 3rd November, Muscat.

Passengers.—37 Natives.

30th Ship Sir. Edward Paget, William Bourchier Master, from London Portsmouth 6th Augt.

Passengers.—Mrs. Ramsay, Doctor Ramsay, H.M. 40th Regiment, Cornets, Forkington, Hinde, Dalgleish, 4th Light Dragoons. Miss Babington, Miss E. Babington landed at Cananore. From Cannanore Captain Mills, and Doctor Cockerill.

Ditto Ship Victory C. Biden, Master from London, Portsmouth, 24th July Madeira, Ascia in Isle of France,

Passengers—Sir Herbert Compton, Mrs. Compton, Miss H. Compton, Major Wood, Mrs. & Miss Wood, Miss Ross, Mr. & Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Fox, Dr. & Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Penefather, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Keys, Captain Kay, Miss. Bolton, Miss. D. Bolton, Mr. Elves, Mrs. Wymys Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Hilton, Mr. & Miss. Ketterer, and Mrs. Hart.

November 30th Ship Huddersfield, E. Noaks, Master, from Liverpool 25th July.

Passenger.—Mr. Menzies, Merchant.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 26th The Government Yacht Telica, Mr. H. St. Amour in charge to Surat.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Lord Amherst, Eleanor, Dorothy, Ellora. Sir Edward Paget, Victory, and Huddersfield.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Elphinstone.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.

Do. Do. *Steamer.*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Yacht.*—Telica.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

The *Upton Castle* was to sail positively on the 20th of August with the following passengers,

Sir Colin & Lady Halkett, two Daughters, and Mr. Halkett, Colonel S. Hughes & Lady Rev. Mr. Baily & Lady, Captain South H. M. 20th Regt. & Lady, Miss. Honner, Captains Clibborn and Parkinson, Mr[illegible] Messrs. Jones and Ogilvy, Withers, Drs. Peat, Ritchie, and Ferrar, J. Ferrar, Indian Navy, Messrs. Hodgson, Fullerton, Blood, and Noel, and 3 Cadets.

Sir Herbert Compton our new Chief Justice, took the oaths and his seat on the Bench on Thursday last.

The late arrivals from England confirm the report we noticed some time since, that the third seat on the bench would not be filled up for the present, on account of the expence which it would occasion.

The grand annual dinner of the Bombay branch of the Highland Society, was given on Wednesday last as usual, in the splendid Hall at Lowjee Castle. We have only time at present to state, that the arrangements were made throughout, in the most perfect manner. The sentiments delivered upon the occasion, and other particulars, we must defer noticing until our next.

We have been requested to state, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor, on his way to the Northward, visited the estate of Framjee Cowasjee on the island of Salsette, and after examining the numerous improvements which that native gentleman has been making there, as well as others which are in progress, presented him with a pair of handsome Shawls, as a token of approbation for the public spirited and enterprising conduct which he has shown.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st of June, we observe that Sir Robert Peel presented the petition of the English Merchants residing at Canton, praying for the appointment of a permanent Consul to represent and protect the British interests at that port, and dwelt at considerable length upon the hardships which were suffered under the present system. Mr. Charles Grant replied, that the petition should receive the early consideration of Government, but he was not prepared to give a decided opinion upon the subject. The Right Honorable Gentleman shortly afterwards moved for a committee, to enquire into the state of trade between England, China, and the East Indies. The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were named members.

Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Baring, Mr. Astell, Mr. Williams Wynn, Mr. Cutlar Furgusson, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Ashley, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Hume, Mr. George Bankes, Mr. Irving, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, Lord Viscount Morpeth, Lord Viscount Ache-

son, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Lab... Wood, Mr. Callaghan, Sir Charles ... Staunton, Sir James Macdonald, M... Marshall, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Stuart W... Malcolm, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Gally ... John Loch, Lord Nugent, M... Mr. Protheroe, Lord Viscount Mil...

The papers received by the *Pa...* little domestic intelligence of inte... Reform bill still lingered in the House ... mons, through which its progress was ... retarded by the never-ending attempts a... mendment made by the Opposition. The very large majorities which Ministers continued to command upon every division, would long since have put an end to the contest upon any other question but the present; in this however the political existence of a large number of one party, is lengthened only in proportion to the delay they succeed in occasioning.—The Committee after infinite trouble, had, on the 3d of August got through the three first Schedules in the bill. The first, or Schedule A, contained a list of the Boroughs to be totally disfranchised; the second, marked B. those for partial disranchisement, and C. the districts to which it was proposed to confer two additional Members. On the 5th, it entered upon D, the ... Schedule, containing the towns and districts ... which it is proposed to give one Member. The Committee therefore, could not have ... tained it much longer, and we may look ... ward to hear by the next arrivals, of the ... ner in which it is received in the Ho... Lords.

We observe that the King of Fran... at the opening of the Chambers, ... subject of very considerable di... both houses of Parliament, and ... so in the Lords, Those parts of ... the fortresses on the frontier ... and France, and to the proc... French fleet in the Tagus, ... duced by the Opposition, fo... attacking the foreign ... Government. The D... a prominent part upon ... at considerable length. His Grace's speeches always attract attention, and on the present occasion have done so in an eminent degree, but, however much he may attempt to palliate the conduct of Don Miguel, we doubt whether the cruel treatment of a couple of *obscure* foreigners as he calls them, will not be considered by the public in general, just as good a ground for the vengeance which has been inflicted on the ruler of Portugal, as if the individuals instead of being *obscure*, had been a brace of Dukes.

MADRAS.

Fifth day's drawing of the third class of the 49th Madras Government Lottery took place on the 17th November, 1831.

Nos. 236 237 and 5454 Prizes [illegible]0 Rupees each.

Nos. 3718 and 4624 Prizes of 350 Rupees each.

Prizes of 110 Rupees each.

73	91	199	245	269	280	331	497
755	796	975	1039	1090	1171	2146	1344
1415	1450	1677	1688	1771	1838	2015	2142
2304	2364	2602	2651	2658	2752	2797	2842
3005	3075	3266	3271	3319	3356	3436	3613
3723	3878	3992	4035	4076	4115	4140	4194
4288	4306	4393	4425	4554	4638	4649	3750
4847	4854	4932	4962	5091	5274	5307	5342
5362	5440	5455	5586	5593	5646	5740	5751
5883	5816	5894	6060	6110	6127	6252	6456
6790	6878	6886	6927	7112	7115	7164	7188
7201	7249	7274	7322	7329	7338	7364	7423
7498	7710	7962	7996.				

CALCUTTA.

RUNJEET SINGH.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP. OCT. 31, 1831.

Saturday—Little of any thing has occurred worth writing about. The Governor General went to an evening party, on the other side of the river, Lady William and several other Ladies, and many guests. Fireworks and nautching were the order of the day, alias evening. Lord William went down full an hour before Lady Bentinck, and we could plainly see him, Captain Benson, and Mr. Prinsep talking with Runjeet Singh within some Cannauts, not a soul else near :—they were full an hour together. At night there were some very fine sets of nautch girls, with music and nautching; afterwards there was a plentiful exhibition of fireworks, and great numbers of fire-balls were floated down the Sutlege which had a fine effect.

Monday.—This morning we had the Horse Artillery at first with blank cartridge, then the two howitzers which were brought to be presented to him, drawn up at 800 yards; 3 rounds of shrapnells, very good practice; then 1000, then 1200 yards, and equally good

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

[illegible]ved yesterday from St. Pe-
Dutch mail, up to the 9th
nts are of a most distressing
o a frightful degree, our
The cholera morbus as it
[illegible]gh, was attended with
atality. Between
f July there had
, but 69 deaths!
cases pending, of
on were expected to
and consternation prevail-
scribed. In consequence of
ality, the lower orders of the
their heads that the sufferers
ed, or buried alive, as none of
the hospitals had returned.
in different parts of the metro-
e only suppressed by the appear-
IPEROR, who was obliged to
ion at Peterhof, and frequently
in the streets. Dr. SRYMAN,
cian to one of the hospitals, was
populace, and his body drag-
treets. Several other individuals
The mob took possession of the
itals, broke the windows, and
iture into the streets. They also
d two of the temporary Hospitals
n erected. The military at last
interfere.
d of the dispatch of these letters,
rapidly increasing in all parts of
st frightful extent. The English
g at Petersburgh were leaving the
s possible, abandoning their pro-

ts from Riga continue alarming.
en, between the 4th and 7th July,
s, and 52 deaths.

CORONATION.

pplement to last night's Gazette con-
second Proclamation respecting the
nation, which will be read with satisfac-
by every man of sense in England. It dis-
penses with the procession, the ceremony in the
Hall, and with all attendence of custom, usage,
or tenure, which has hitherto been rendered
in the Hall or in the procession. The ceremo-
ny of the Abbey, the only part which has mean-
ing or solemnity, or reason to recommend it,
remains. With their usual charity of hypo-
thesis, we observe it asserted by the Anti-
Reform papers, that the sole reason for dispen-
sing with the more fatiguing and useless part of
the ceremony, is the increasing weakness of
the King, which renders him incapable of un-
dergoing the fatigue which was undergone by
George the Fourth. They specially caution the
kingdom against being deceived into an opinion
that the coronation has been abridged from
any love of retrenchment on the part of Mi-
nisters.

We subjoin the second Proclamation by the King—

DECLARING HIS MAJESTY'S FURTHER PLEASURE TOUCHING HIS ROYAL CORONATION AND THE SOLEMNITY THEREOF.

"WILLIAM R.—Whereas having resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal coronation, and of the coronation of our dearly beloved Consort the Queen, upon the 8th day of September next, at our Palace at Westminster; and having accordingly signified our Royal pleasure concerning the same, by our proclamation dated the 13th day of July instant, whereby, amongst other things, we thought fit, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving subjects whom it might concern, to declare, that by our commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, we had appointed and authorized our most dearly beloved brothers and councillors, Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland, Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, our most dear cousins and councillors William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and Divers Lords and others of our Privy Council, therein named, or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims which should be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf; and that we should appoint our said commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of our Palace at Westminster, upon Monday, the 25th day of July instant, at 11 of the clock in the morning of the same day, and from time to time to adjourn as to them should seem meet for the execution of our said commission; and whereby we did also signify unto all and every our loving subjects whom it might concern, that our will and pleasure was, and we did thereby strictly charge and commad all persons, of what rank or quality soever they might be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures, or otherwise where to do any service at the said day or time of our coronation that they would duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished, and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively held and enjoyed, and of that, they, or any of them, were not to fail, as they would answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by ourself under our hand to be allowed, we should dispense with any of their services or attendances;

"And whereas by a report made unto us by a committee of the Lords of our Most Ho[illegible]ble Privy Council to whom we thought [illegible]fer the arrangement of preparations [illegible] the occasion of the aforesaid [illegible]aid committee of our said Pri[illegible] obedience to our commands, whereby they were specially directed to make the said arrangements as much abridged and as economical as might be compatible with a strict regard to the solemnity and importance of the occasion, and a due compliance with the provisions of existing statutes in that behalf, reported to us their opinion, that it may be proper for us to omit that part of the ceremonial which usually takes place in Westminster Hall, and that part thereof which consists of the procession, and that we should give directions for the celebration of that part only (as it might be hereafter, curtailed) which is solemnised in Westminster Abbey; and the said committee of our Privy Council have further submitted to us, that in dispensing with the ceremonies which have heretofore taken place in Westminster Hall, it may be proper that we should dispense with the services and attendance of those who, by ancient customs and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, do claim and are bound to do and perform divers several services at the time of our said coronation, which services would have been performed in Westminster Hall, or in the procession, and at the same time that we would be graciously pleased to declare that such dispensation should in no wise interfere with the rights and privileges they may claim as touching the performance of the said services at any future coronation of the Kings or Queens of this realm, and whereas the said committee of our said Privy Council have further represented unto us, that it may be advisable for us to issue our Royal proclamation to that effect, we therefore in compliance with the advice so dutifully tendered to us by our Privy Council and having at heart the ease of our loving subjects, do, by this our royal proclamation signify and declare, that it is our Royal will and pleasure, that such part only of the solemnity and ceremony of the Royal coronation of ourself and our dearly beloved Consort the Queen, as is usually, upon the coronation of the Kings and Queens of this realm solemnized in Westminster Abbey, shall take place; and we do further, by this our Royal proclamation signify and declare, that we do for ourself and for our dearly beloved Consort the Queen dispense, upon the occasion of this our coronation, with the procession, and with the services and attendance of all persons who, by ancient custom and usage, or in regard of their tenures of any manors, lands, or other hereditaments, do claim, and are bound to do and perform, any services, at the time of the coronation, which according to ancient custom or usage, are to be performed in Westminster Hall, or in the procession; such dispensation nevertheless, to be altogether without prejudice to the rights and prerogatives of our successors, Kings and Queens of this realm, to demand and require the performance of the said several services at any future coronation of the Kings and Queens of this realm, and we do hereby further graciously declare, that the same shall not interfere with the rights and privileges of any of our loving subjects, to claim the performances of such several services, or any of them, at any future coronation; and we do hereby, in further compliance with the advice of the aforesaid committee of our Privy Council, declare and make known to all such of our loving subjects as it may concern, that it seems good to us that the Committee of Claims shall upon the occasion of this our coronation, but without prejudice for the future to the rights and claims of any of our loving subjects, exclude from their consideration such claims as may be submitted to them in respect of rights or services connected with the parts of the ceremonial heretofore performed in Westminster Hall, and with the procession; and we are further pleased, by the advice aforesaid, to direct that the Court of Claims do meet in the Council Chamber, at Whitehall instead of in the Painted Chamber, at Westminster, as had been directed by our former Proclamation.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, the 15th day of July, in the second year of our reign.

"God save the King."

THE FETE OF MONDAY.—The preparations for the reception of his Majesty, at the opening of London Bridge, are grandly described by the City Newsman.

"The throne which was prepared for Guildhall on the 9th of November will, it is said, be placed in this splendid apartment, to which the great Ministers of State, the nobility, the Foreign Ambassadors, and those who will accompany their Majesties, and, as it were, form the Court, will sit down to the feast. The canvass ceiling is brilliantly decorated with flags of all nations, commemorative of the success of the British arms by sea and land. The royal table will be laid for eighteen persons. Below the royal tent, at each side of the wide pass through which the procession is to go, are two tiers of tables, occupying a space of upwards of 2,000 feet. Those tables will extend along the bridge more than 500 feet. The Aldermen and their ladies will occupy the tables nearest to the King's tent, on each side. Below these tables the Common Councilmen and their ladies will take their places, and the rest of the company will be accommodated in the same line, but lower down. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and London Bridge Committee, will meet their Majesties on the steps of the grand western entrance from the Thames, and above the steps will be stationed a guard of honour. Their Majesties will, upon reaching the top of the grand stairs, be conducted along the broad passage from the Royal tent to the Southwark extremity. Upon returning from the Southwark extremity of the bridge, their Majesties will proceed to the Royal tent, and partake of the hospitality of the King's faithful subjects of the City of London. It is calculated that the procession will be at an end at about half-past four, and it is believed that the King and Queen will not depart until between seven and eight, when their Majesties will embark on board the Royal barge, and return to Somerset House. From the roof of the long tent, on the outside, will wave upwards of one hundred and fifty flags, and in the centre will appear the Royal standard. At each of the four corners of the Royal tent a man will stand in a full suit of armour, four of the most spendid suits having been brought from the Tower for the occasion. As soon as their Majesties reach the extremity of the awning, Mr. Green, the aeronaut, will ascend with his balloon."

The River will be kept clear from Westminster to London Bridge except for the barges, three hundred in number, which are especially permitted to anchor in the line of the procession, in order to offord the public a near view of the splendid show. We hope the day may be fine, and that our good King and Queen may rejoice as heartily as their subjects will in their presence. There are many complaints, as there always must be, of partiality in the distribution of tickets. For our own parts, not having applied, we have suffered no refusal. We suppose, in such cases, it is usual for men in power to accommodate their friends first, and strangers afterwards. This is not exactly the way in which the strangers would have it ordered, no doubt; but where two men ride on horseback, it is not very easy for both to be foremost. When we of the Press—for it is by our brethren that the complaints of Common Council partiality seem chiefly made—give our *déjeûner à la fourchette* to the King and Queen, at the opening of the Bill—the bridge that is to bear us over the flood—we shall carry such a head, and be so exclusive! We should not insure a ticket to an alderman.

THE CORONATION.—Active preparations are now making in Westminister Abbey for the approaching ceremony of the Coronation. The carpenters work from five in the morning till seven in the evening. Instead of this extra-exertion, would it not be better to increase the hands, and thus distribute the work more equally among those out of employment?-Seats for 6,000 persons will be erected, an arrangement involving a consumption of at least 700 loads of timber. The monuments are all cased, to protect them from injury, which, we should think, must be an affair of some difficulty. Their Majesties will be crowned upon a platform raised twelve feet, and immediately in the centre between the trancepts. A covered way will be erected from the House of Lords to Poets Corner, for the accommodation of the Peeresses, who will assemble there, and a similar platform is to be put from the North door, through St. Margaret's Churchyard, to the iron-railing, where the carriages will set down. From the circumstance of this gorgeous pageant being confined to the Abbey, and the additional splendour attached to it from the presence of the Queen, tickets are expected to be exceedingly scarce, and the Earl Marshal is determined to enforce the strictest arrangements.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

YEARLY TENANTCIES.

THE answer of Lord John Russell to Mr. Wason, touching this question, appeared in our last Number. The following explanation, by Lord Grey, to a memorial of the Birmingham Union, transmitted through Mr. Attwood, has subsequently been published.

"Downing Street, 30th June 1831.

"Sir—I have had the honour of receiving your letter, enclosing a memorial of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union, in which objections are stated to limiting the 10*l.* franchise to persons paying their rents half-yearly.

"It is with great satisfaction I have to inform you that the words so limiting the franchise were inadvertently inserted, and will be altered in Committee; the only object in contemplation being that of insuring a *bona fide* holding of 10*l.* per annum.

"The memorial also refers to another supposed alteration as to the division of counties. You will find, by referring to the bill of last session, that on this point no alteration whatever has been made.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Thomas Attwood, Esq." "Grey."

The clause was too good a thing for the Tory journals to give up; for even of them, gifted though they be with extraordinary powers of imagination, the old adage holds true, *ex nihilo nihil fit*—"They cannot make a lie out of nothing." Accordingly the *John Bull* of Sunday last put forth the following very particular account of the origin of the blunder, its detection and what followed thereupon.

"When this clause—this very clause, with all its imperfections as they appear—came under the consideration of the able and honourable gentleman who had been employed to draw the bill—we mean Mr. Gregson—that gentleman called the attention of Lord John Russell to its operation and consequences. His Lordship, so far from being surprised, seemed aware of that operation and those consequences, and even expressed his opinion of the necessity of throwing the elective franchise into the channels to which the proposed clause would naturally lead it. Mr. Gregson differed in opinion with his Lordship, and the question was referred to Lord Althorp: and, after *much consideration*, Lord John Russell agreed to abandon it; and so the conference upon it ended. At a Cabinet, however, which was held a short time after, Lord John met with more support and countenance, and after a second mature deliberation the *clause was inserted*.

"This being the case, Mr. Gregson, when he found that the insertion of the clause was attributed to either the inadvertence of the gentleman who drew the Bill, or to some worse cause, and that its appearance in the Bill was spoken of as being the result of Tory manœuvre, did not hesitate to call upon Lord John Russell, and request a vindication of his character upon this point; but Lord John Russell turned a deaf ear to the appeal, and adopted the system recommended by the *Times*, of saying nothing about it, as the best way of getting rid of it altogether. This however, would not satisfy Mr. Gregson, than whom, as all those who know him know, there does not exist a more honourable or higher-minded gentleman; and in order to wash his hands of all further connexion with persons who denied him common justice, he tendered his resignation of the office which he holds under Government.

"To this Lord Althorp demurred. He begged him to retain his office, and promised him that on Friday he would explain the whole of the circumstances to the House of Commons; which, *accordingly*, his Lordship *omitted to do*.

On this circumstantial statement, the *Standard* of Monday evening remarked—

"The most particular attention is due to the disclosure of the history of the clause in question, made in the *John Bull*. *We can vouch for the truth of every syllable in this statement. We were, indeed, in possession of the facts some days ago, but we had no permission to make use of Mr. Gregson's name.*"

Next comes the Parliamentary explanation. On monday night, before going into debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill, Mr. Estcourt, member for Oxford, put to Lord Althorp the following question—

Whether the noble Lord had not heard a statement that the clause of the new Bill relating to the payment of the 10*l.* rent in smaller portions than by quarterly payments had been introduced by an enemy of the Bill, and without the authority of the Government; and whether that statement was true; or whether the gentleman alluded to was not free from all blame whatever on the subject?

Lord Althorp's answer was, that

"A statement having appeared in the public papers, reflecting upon Mr. Gregson, and asserting that that gentleman had treacherously and without the authority of Government made a certain alteration in the Reform Bill, on Thursday morning Mr. Gregson had come to him, and had stated the nature of the publication; when Lord Althorp had replied, that they were both fully aware that there was no foundation for the statement that had been set forth. The alteration in the Bill had been made by the directions of Ministers; and Mr. Gregson had had nothing to do with it, except merely to execute what he was directed to do. He told Mr. Gregson, that the very first opportunity he had, he would make a declaration in the House to that effect. He had expected that something would have been said in Parliament which might have afforded him the opportunity he desired; for he did not feel it right to bring forward the subject in any manner not relevant to what might be going forward."

His Lordship repeated what Lord John Russell and Lord Grey in their respective letters had previously stated, and added—

"When it was first proposed, Mr. Gregson stated that there would be some difficulty in it, but Lord Althorp did not then understand that there was any further objection than that of the difficulty of wording it."

Mr. Estcourt, not satisfied with this statement, requested some further information; when Lord Althorp added—

"He must say that Mr. Gregson had *not* stated that it was the general custom in leases to have rent paid quarterly, and which he apprehended was the cause that the clause was objectionable. He had not given Ministers any ground to understand the extent of the effect of the alterations."

Lord John Russell spoke in corroboration of Lord Althorp's statement: and observed, in extenuation of his own ignorance and carelessness.

"In drawing up a Bill comprehending so many divisions of importance, and clauses which required to be considered and reconsidered, there necessarily had passed between those who gave instruction on the part of Ministers to Mr. Gregson, a great variety of discussions; and objections were frequently stated against certain parts; but many of them did not make any impression on Lord John Russell's mind that they were of importance."

The pertinacious Mr. Estcourt again put the question, whether Mr. Gregson was or was not to blame; and Lord Althorp reassured him that he was not.

Sir Robert Peel, who, whenever any charge of double-dealing is in discussion, seems to have an instinctive anxiety to stand on his defence, assured the House that Mr. Gregson, had of late had no communication with *him*. He also observed, that the communication in the *John Bull* was not by Mr. Gregson—how he found that out, he did not explain; and Lord John Russell was understood to express his assent to the observation.

We have here the story as told by t[illegible]

John Bull and vouched for by the *Standard*, and as told by Lord Althorp and vouched for by Lord John Russell—which are we to believe? There is another question, which has not yet been answered unless by Sir Robert Peel, and that in his usual way—if Mr. Gregson did not communicate the facts of the case to the the *John Bull*, who did? According to the story told in Parliament, there was nobody out of the Cabinet but Lord John Russell and Gregson cognizant of them—they must have been communicated directly or indirectly by the one or the other. We can hardly suspect Lord John, for we think he would have given a different, if not a more faithful view of the case. The *Standard* says it knew the story before the *John Bull* printed it, but had not permission to use Mr. Gregson's name. Who could tell the story to the *Standard*, subject to such a reservation, but Mr. Gregson himself?

The truth is, that the Ministers are surrounded on every side by enemies public and personal. In the most secret offices, the former Ministers have their spies, bound to them by the strongest ties—the memory of past favours, and the hope of future; for these people are as convinced of the restoration of Toryism as worthy Robert Owen is of the advent of parallelograms, bringing salvation to man. The Ministers ought either to make a clean sweep of the whole of the "red tape" gentry that the "Peel and Dawson Crew" have left behind them in the public offices, or drop at once all attempts at small secrets in their doings. In their personal character, the Cabinet are, generally speaking, the most open-hearted of men—the noble Premier is a pattern of straight-forwardness. Finesse and mystery sit ill upon them. Let us, then, have no more of it. They are trusted, and with so much of sterling honesty about them, must continue to be trusted, in the precise degree in which they are known. They have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by exposure.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

POLAND.

General Gielgud has, it appears, been repulsed, and driven upon the Prussian territory. His troops were dissatisfied with his conduct, and believed that there was no necessity for this course, and a considerable portion of them remained within the Polish frontiers. An officer, believing that Gielgud was a traitor, dashed into the Prussian territory, and shot him amidst his staff. The assassin afterwards shot himself. The Poles who had remained on the Prussian side were disarmed. It appears that the Prussian government has disclaimed any neutrality as regards the Poles; it declares that it views them as rebels to its good ally the Emperor of Russia, and will be well satisfied to see them defeated.

On the night of the 13th instant, the corps of General Pahlen, consisting of 20,000 men, with 84 pieces of cannon, began to pass the Vistula, in the direction of Razionek. He effected the passage without any opposition: and it is stated that none was intended by the Polish commander-in-chief. The following statement, which is official, is from Warsaw on the 18th:—

On the 14th General Chrzanski was attacked by Rudiger's corps on this side of Minsk, five miles from Warsaw. The Russians were obliged to retreat, followed up by the Poles; the loss to the Russians was, in killed and wounded, 3,000 men; the Poles have taken 20 officers and 900 men prisoners, captured 1,100 muskets, one cannon, with the horses belonging to it, baggage, &c. The loss to the Poles in killed and wounded is trifling.

Field Marshal Paskewitsch's main army encamped between Lissno and Kikal on the 12th, and on the same day a great part of it passed the Vistula, between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier. A great number of barges have arrived, for the use of the Russians, from Thorn, from which they are constantly receiving the necessary materials for bridges, as well as provisions, &c., of every kind.

In consequence of their having passed the Vistula, they have lost all communication by the roads by which they arrived. The whole tract of the country between Modlin and the Prussian frontiers is in the possession of the Poles. One of the feats of the Russians must be observed:—In Sienpic they broke open the church, robbed it, and left the cholera in the place.

General Rozinecki has had the audacity to write to the commander-in-chief to say that he can now treat with Paskewitsch, but should he not wish to do so, then he might with him (*Rozinecki*). He would be the mediator, being a good Pole and patriot, of which his papers would convince them, if examined by the Polish Government. New batteries are still being made, so that if the Russians attempt to enter Warsaw by force, there would be a dreadful havoc made amongst them. The Commander-in-Chief has written a letter to the King of Prussia, informing him of the abuses his custom-house officers commit in assisting the Russians, Prussia being a neutral country, but the King sent him his letter back, saying she could not acknowledge him. A person just arrived from Podolia says, news had arrived of an insurrection having broken out in the Ore Government.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have laid in provisions for a siege, and the most devoted resistance is anticipated.

A private letter from Prague, published in the *Gazette of Leipsic*, states that the Hungarians are incessant in their endeavours to induce the Emperor and the King of Bavaria to urge forward propositions in favour of Poland. They have even offered to send to their assistance, if allowed, 100,000 men. They intend to submit the whole affair to the approaching Diet, and to demonstrate that Poland and Hungary have always afforded, and are bound to afford, each other mutual succour.

The cholera is making progress on the continent: it is ravaging in Gallacia and Hungary, and has approached to within forty miles of Vienna. The imperial family and the court have determined to remain and take their chances against it. It has made its way towards Trieste, and great alarm has been excited in Italy by its approach. In Gallicia 40,000 persons were attacked; of these 14,000 died: about 4,000 remain ill. In St. Petersburgh the disease continues to spread. The fairs were held, notwithstanding; for it is stated, that such is the distress of the government for money, that it could not dispense with the tolls.

In Belgium the rejoicings at the acquisition of a king continue; and it is stated that Leopold is preparing to marry one of Louis Phillippe's daughters: and that several of his ministers, who are batchelors, are preparing to follow his example.

In Holland the language of the Nassau family is belleligerent. They pretend to be extremely indignant at the arrangements made by the Allied Powers, and to be determined to resist them. It is probable, however, that the whole is mere bucksters' vapouring, to obtain better terms. The following affecting scene, it is said, occurred at the camp of the Dutch heroes, reviewed on the 25th:—

"The moment is, perhaps, very near at hand, gentlemen," said the Prince of Orange, "when his Majesty will have occasion to make use of this enthusiasm, and of this desire to encounter the enemy, to defend, sword in hand, the rights of Holland. Should it become necessary to draw the sword, his Majesty relies on finding in the army the same proofs of attachment and fidelity."

These few words, delivered with visible emotion, made a deep impression on all present, and tears rolled down the cheeks of our veteran warriors. General Van Geen then thanked his Royal Highness, in the name of the officers present; and added, with warmth,

"That his Majesty should not find himself deceived in his expectations. Your Royal Highness may assure the King that not an inch of the territory of Holland shall be lost, without being purchased by blood! We swear it." Then all present uncovered, and, with outstretched hands, repeated,—"We swear it:" which words, like electric fire, flew through all the ranks of our army.

The Prince was, for a moment, too much moved to answer. Soon recovering, he said he regretted that his Majesty had not been present to witness such a scene, but that he should not fail to make his Majesty acquainted with all the particulars the same evening.

PROGRESS OF KING LEOPOLD THROUGH BELGIUM.

HASSELT, JULY 31.

His Majesty Leopold I. left Antwerp yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and proceeded through Mechlin to Louvain, were a public breakfast awaited him. Crowds, as usual, thronged the roads through which the royal *cortége* passed. The old and the young hastened to meet him whom they regarded as the saviour of their country, themselves, and their children. The old blessed him, even on their knees, while the young gave him the heartfelt tribute of their applause. It may appear strange to observe the continued satisfaction with which Leopold is received throughout his new dominions; but those who doubt will do well to examine the precarious provisional state of Belgium when Leopold accepted the crown. None can forget that Leopold's inauguration, based as it is solely on the will of the people, forms an anomalous object in the history of European governments. Without precedent as to the Monarchy, as well as to the general acceptation of an elected king of a revolution, the Belgians are astounded at their good fortune, and notwithstanding the machinations of the French party, they at tribute their good luck to the good will of England. They say, that England alone can appreciate the advances of a people in the way of civilization; and the majority, although decidedly jealous of British commerce, admit freely the correct policy of the great nation.

Louvain, remarkable of old, and even at present for its university, necessarily formed an interesting spot in Leopold's tour; its participation in the revolution, commenced at Brussels, necessarily gave a stimulus to the feelings of the inhabitants and of the students; and they hailed the appearance of Leopold among them with redoubled ardour. The professors of the university, anxious to show to the King whatever may be considered as valuable in their churches and museums, soon hastened to call his attention to them. The halls, the library, and the Botanical Garden were necessarily visited. One of the professors of the gate of the university made an harangue of 15 minutes, to which a short reply was made. The students then shouted *Vive le Roi* with all their might. Although aware of his being awaited for on the road to Tongres, his Majesty was unable to leave Louvain until 6 o'clock in the evening.

The decorations of Louvain were similar to those of the other towns through which his Majesty passed; but, independent of the popular, there were scholastic exhibitions of satisfaction, such as inscriptions in Greek and Latin.

One of the practices which has not a little contributed to uphold the popularity of them is the care of the civic guard of each town. In Louvain, Leopold continued this practice to the great satisfaction of that body.

At Tirlemont and St. Trond, where the Royal *cortege* arrived at a late hour, similar expressions of feeling were exhibited. It having been the intention of his Majesty to review the army on the Meuse, under the command of General Daine, he, instead of proceeding to Tongres, where it was expected that his Majesty would have slept, turned off to Hasselt, where he passed last night. This town possesses an advantage over Tongres, of being nearer to the army to be reviewed, and of course requiring less fatigue. The utmost delight was expressed by the people at the unexpected honour bestowed on them. Numerous arches of triumph were prepared; even the well-known exhibition of the Spanish giant was brought forward in order to gratify the lovers of ancient romance.

This morning Leopold proceeded, at an early hour, to Zonhoven, to review the troops of the army of the Meuse, under the command of General Daine. At half-past nine o'clock his arrival on the ground was announced by a salute of 21 guns. The King then quitted his carriage, and inspected the soldiers, and commanded in person various evolutions, which were performed much to his satisfaction. The soldiers, after having observed the strictest discipline during the review, cheered their King loudly as they quitted the ground. The number of troops present has by competent judges been estimated at 9,000 men. The officers were afterwards especially reviewed, and received, as they merited, the warmest approbation of their Sovereign.

At two o'clock His Majesty returned to this town, where, in consequence of fatigue, he intends to pass this night. The heat of the weather is excessive, and the extraordinary exercise to which His Majesty isnecessarily subject, must prevent him from gratifying the wishes of many of his subjects.

LIEGE, AUGUST 1.

His Majesty left Hasselt at 6 o'clock this morning, and having breakfasted at Tongres, arrived at 12 oclock at the gates of this city, where he was received ny the civil and millitary authorities. After having heard and replied to their addresses, the royal *cortege* next proceeded to the burial-ground of those who fell in the revolution of last September at the fight of St. Walburgh, when he was received and greeted by the wounded of that time.

The preparations for the reception of the King, although as sincere in this city as elsewhere, have necessarily assumed a different appearance. The pine tree, which hitherto formed a principal means of adorning the streets, does not appear to be cultivated in this district; but in its stead, oak boughs and young poplars, and even larch trees, docorate abundantly the streets through which the *cortege* is to pass. From the time of quitting Tongress to the entrance of Liege the same number of triumphal arches were notifiable; but in this city but few are to be seen. A different mode of rejoicing has, however, been exhibited: in default of trees, the shop windows and fronts of many doors are decorated with costly shrubs and flowers. In the Place St. Lambert eight beautiful pyramids have been erected for the illuminations this evening, and around the trees of the different squares party-coloured lamps are already hung. The Palais de Justice, in the Place St. Lambert, is magnificently decorated, as from its balcony His Majesty is to show himself to the people.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY, JULY 31.

Lieutenant-Generals Clauzel and Lobau have been made Marshals of France; not in the room, as some of the journals assert, of Marshals Marmon and Bourmont, upon whose cases, as absent without leave, no decision has yet been given, although they have been months ago remitted to the proper military council.

The Government are, I am informed, wisely dropping some of the prosecutions against the press which they had instituted: among them, the recent one against the *National*.

There have been meetings this day of the different political parties who compose the Chamber of Deputies when it was finally resolved, that the opposition should persevere in proposing M. Laffitte for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, if it be then possible to go to a nomination, as there still remains some preliminary business of the electoral verifications to be finished. According to the best computation which all the parties this day make, it seems probable that M. Laffitte will command 160 out of 400 votes. The Government think he will not have so many, but this is the most reasonable average I can make from the lists this day shown to me. Girod (del'Aine) will, in that case, be elected.

It is not true that the King of Prussia sent any answer to the letter of the Polish General-in-Chief complaining of the scandalous violation of neutrality by the Prussian authorities: the King returned the brave General's letter unopened and in silence. This at Berlin was dignity!

There are rumours here of an insurrection at Lisbon subsequent to the submission of Don Miguel to the French Admiral's demand, and that Miguel had sought an asylum on board one of the French frigates. I have to repeat the intelligence which I conveyed to you in my letter of yesterday, that Don Pedro has had confidential communications with the King relative to the aspect of affairs in Portugal.

Accounts are hourly arriving from the pro-

vinces, of the enthusiastic
anniversary of the glorio
brated; but some ludic
been transmitted from M
canopy used in the cathe
prayers were offered u
was the same as
lebration of th
the Duke of B
sul had acquire
the British Standa
mourning. The Abbe Bt
announced the ceremony i
and equivocal notice, which
to his parishioners:—"O
service is demanded by the
died last year in the affair of

On the 22d inst., the Mayor
pellier) in great form establish
of health, in consequence of
tion that infected vessels ha
the ports of Spain with th
He has put under a 10 da
ships from Spanish ports b
and Port Vendres. This ord
the whole of the French sou
from Marselles, &c.: it is to-d
office of the Minister of Marine

Letters from Hanover of the
very warmly the delay in gi
constitution, and assert that
ship is exercised towards any
claim the fulfilment of the K
promise, and above all that it
to announcements to promote
the Poles. This, if true, is pro
at head-quarters.

Paris, Tuesday Afternoo

The Perier Arministration has
in a very awkward predicament,
of the election to the Residency o
ber of deputies. It has been know
ral weeks that M. Laffitte would be
as a candidate on the part of the opp
and it appears that very great difficult
been experienced in finding a competitor amon
the regular adherents of the Ministry wh
would be likely to secure a respectable M
rity. It is said that even M. Dupo
l'Eure would have been preferred to M. Laffi
and that overtures had been made to that
stern old patriot within these last few days to
induce him to stand in opposition to his form
er colleague the ex-President of the Council.
On being disappointed in that quarter, the
Minister is said to have addressed himself
M. Beranger, who obtained some destinct
in the month of December last by the manner in
which he conducted the proceedings before the
Chamber of Peers against the Prince de Po-
lignac and his associates; but although M.
Beranger belonged to a section of the Chamber
some steps nearer Ministerial bench than M.
Dupont de l'Eure discovered, it appears at least,
an equal degree of unwillingness to engage in a
contest in which success was problematical,
and would besides, it was supposed, under
existing circumstances, have been unpopular
and unsatisfactory. I have reason to believe
that it was only yesterday morning that the
Ministry came to the resolution of proposing
M. Girod de l'Ain, whose public services since
the revolution have been confined to the sub-
ordinate office of Prefect of the Metropolitan
police. The consequence of this want of firm-
ness has been, that the election has been carried
by the barest possible Majority, and that M.
Laffitte was on the point of securing the Pre-
sidency of the Chamber, a movement which his
party would undoubtedly have regarded as a
step towards his return to the Presidency o
the Council.

If M. Laffitte is to be considered as the chief
of the war party in France, it must be acknow-
ledged that the general peace of Europe has been
exposed to considerable hazard in the course of
yesterday's election; nor, if the division as to
the Presidency be compared with the subse-
quent scrutinies in the choice of the four Vice-
Presidents, is it possible to find much cause for
encouragement. The only definitive results are
those of Dupont de l'Eure, and Beranger, neither
of whom can be regarded as regular supporters
of the present Cabinet. The next in succession
are, Messrs. Dupin aîné, Eusebe Salverte,
Odillon Barrot, and Benjamin Delessert; and
on the supposition that the two first shall this day
be successful, the gain will not be great, since
M. Salverte will be at least as hostile, as M.
Dupin will be friendly, to the system, of the
present administration. It is undoubtedly a
great misfortune that the election of an officer
whose first duty it is to maintain the strictest
impartiality should thus become a question of
mere partisanship; but in this country, unhap-
pily, there are no such materials to work upon
as your Abercrombies, your Littletons, and
your Manners Suttons; so that we must be
content to witness an occasional leaning of
the Chair of the Chamber to the side from
which the occupant has originally been raised.

It is also matter of regret, but certainly of a
much more transitory nature, that this election
should have given rise to a good deal of perso-
nality, in favour, as well as in opposition to
the elevation of the unsuccessful candidate.
A very strong sensation was produced in the
Chamber yesterday, by a bitter and ungene-
rous witticism introduced by one of the
deputies into the billet on which, as an
elector, he should have written the name of the
candidate for whom, by the ballot-system, he
had destined his vote; but, in place of the
name of the ex-President of the Council, this
deputy chose to write on his ticket, a
into the electoral urn, the word
Faillite," in allusion evidently to
embarassments of the great

resided. This be ascribed to opposition; but which he has of some pecunia- ment on the one of the Hotel des ught fit to ascribe nts of his ban- te revolution, and ur of the new in now ficulties ed from eat days are to be use negotiated veral years before; pted to throw the n of 5,000,000 of e governments, they plishing that obje ct se was at once Presi- Minister of Finance. und is the principle, g been recognized and t private commercial with the duties of a a *fortiori* with those e. But there is ano- ion in which it is known loser by the events of is embarrassments came such a degree as to d solvency of the house, ly elected monarch, in become the purchaser which at a more pros- vested a large propor- The price which Louis y for this forest was and the bargain is said hat it is now not worth It is creditable to the ave not retorted these well- swer to the somewhat pe- hich M. Laffitte has latterly in the newspapers, for the f influencing his election; and, nd, it is fair to admit, that as a office he is infinitely more eligible, nt moment, *foillite* and bankrupt e, than before his retirement from nd while under the temptation of his fluctuating credit by means of the c resources at his disposal.

was to be expected, the probability of a ge in the ministry has this morning been chief subject of discussion and inquiry *Ils ne peuvent pas rester*" has been the swer to, at least nine out of every ten s that I have heard the question put to many different persons on this day's *bourse*, this, I believe, may be said to arise from he dexterity with which the opposition jour- nals have contrived to impress the belief on he public mind, that the election of President of the Chamber had become a ministerial question, by the result of which the Cabinet had resolved to stand or fall, this however, had not been declared officially by the Government, and had been but faintly admitted by any of its adherents. The great error of the Ministry appears to have consisted in the omission to adopt any decided resolution on the subject until the very eve of the election after many members of their own party had been pledged to M. Laffitte, and after it was too late to secure such an imposing majority as would certainly be necessary on any question where a trial of strength between the ministry and the opposition was seriously contemplated, if a division be attempted on the address in answer to the speech from the throne, it will be found, I have the best reason for believing, that the ministry will be able to command such a decisive majority as will, for some time at least, put to rest the question of their retirement. The he- reditary privileges of the peerage having been abolished, it will probably be on the foreign policy of the Government that some attempt will be made to realize the triumph which is at present claimed by the opposition; and it must be admitted that a variety of subjects of discussion, and almost as many points of attack, present themselves in whatever quarter we look, whether to Poland or Italy, the Belgian fortresses or the mouth of the Tagus, on all these subject, the opposition journals and their numerous echoes in society are again as loud as ever in their exclamations against what they call the egotistical and selfish policy of England. The new and formidable barrier which has been raised in Belgium to the aggrandizement of the French territory is decidedly the most permanent and the most unpardonable subject of offence against Councils of Great Britain; but at the present moment the appeal which has been made by Portugal to British protection, and the reliance which that unhappy country must place under any form of Government on the oldest and most powerful of its allies, is perhaps the sorest and bitterest subject of jealousy with those who would distinguish themselves by the violence of their patriotism and the loudness of their pretensions to liberty. A great and magnanimous line of policy is for ever in the mouths of these patriots who rail so loudly at the egotism of England, and the mercenary selfishness of Englishmen; but I think I have observed, that when the generosity of such men is full to overflowing, the cup is charged with what is not their own to give; and that when it becomes a question of personal liberality, or individual self-denial, the subject is carefully avoided. But how does it happen, that with all the sympathy manifested on both sides of the channel for the sacred cause of Polish freedom and independence, an efficient subscription towards a gift or a loan has not yet been opened in either country, and yet within the last eight days, at least half a million of frances has been expended in this Capital on an idle and useless pageant; as if to prove that the populace of Paris, like the *profanum vulgus* of ancient Rome, could only be maintained in tranquillity by the exhibition of public spectacles, and the gratuitous distribution of food the *panem et circenses* of the degenerate Romans.

TIMES. August 2.

There seems no doubt now, that the obstinacy of the King of Holland will lead to a war, or at least prevent for a time, that amicable adjustment of differences between the two divisions of the late kingdom of the Netherlands which the Conferences of London were so anxious to promote, and which the accession of Leopold to the throne of Belgium seemed so likely to attain.

It is stated in letters from Antwerp of the 2d inst., that the termination of the armistice had been fixed for the 4th (yesterday,) and consequently that after that date both sides were at liberty to renew hostilities at any moment they chose. The Dutch army has been marched to the Belgic frontier: the King and his Sons have lately reviewed the troops, and the Government having done every thing in its power for the last six months to strengthen the fortresses and to increase the army, expected that the royal visit would invigorate its resolution and animate its courage.

On the other side, the Belgians have not been inactive, and cannot be taken unawares. Their army has been organized with great rapidity, and carried, for so small a state, to an amazing extent. In the course of the last nine months nearly two millions sterling have been expended from a very limited revenue to purchase equipments, to prepare arms, to repair fortresses, and to pay an increasing amount of force. The Belgic Government has now more than 60,000 troops under arms, in a high state of discipline, and inspired with an ardour calculated to make up for the want of experience. This army is likewise collected on the Dutch frontier, and has with difficulty been restrained from measuring swords with the enemy during the progress of a negotiation which menaced it with the establishment of peace. It is divided into three or four great corps, called the Army of Flanders, the Army of the Scheldt, the Army of the Mense and the Army of Luxemburg. In Flanders it amounts to 20,000 men, and along the whole frontier it is strengthened by a moveable civic or national guard, capable of acting as an army of reserve, or of performing all the duties of troops of the line. On the side of Dutch or North Brabant, the Belgians have often put Dutch courage to the test, and generally found it deficient. On the frontier of East Flanders, from Bruges to Ghent and Antwerp, where the two armies may be said to bé within cannon-shot of each other, the same advantage has been on the side of the Belgic soldiers. The national antipathy has been invigorated by partial skirmishes or angry broils, of which foreigners have heard nothing, and by irritating speeches in the respective legislatures of Holland and Belgium,—by exasperating declarations of both Governments,—and by hostile negociations, which have attracted the attention of all Europe.

In the case of the Belgians. national antipathies have been increased, and national contempt excited, by the alleged cruelties and signal defeat of the Dutch in their attack on Brussels last year; for though the army, which was driven from that capital in September, was composed in Belgic as well as of Dutch troops, the assailants are always considered as Dutch, and the victory as Belgian. The subsequent bombardment of Antwerp caused more abhorrence than terror among the Belgians, and increased the hatred of the Dutch more than a sense of their power.

The Dutch army, which is destined to make the first aggression, is excessive for the amount of the population and the resources of the country. It is said to amount to about 80,000, and to display a respectable state of discipline. But for more than a century the Dutch have never been reckoned good soldiers. Before the French Revolution the republic was wealthy enough to pay mercenaries, and therefore generally fought by proxy, except in a naval warfare; and the public has not forgotten what a figure they cut at Waterloo, and in the insurrection of Brussels last year.

The Dutch have still some advantages in beginning a campaign, should the King of Holland be so insane as to risk his crown and the peace of Europe on the chances of a war which his firmest allies condemn, and are anxious, for his sake, to prevent. They occupy with strong garrisons Antwerp and Maestricht, and possess several fortresses near the frontier, such as Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom, where they can collect troops and establish magazines.

But all these are advantages of no moment (and can be of no moment) to the infatuated Sovereign of Holland in the extraordinary and untoward circumstances in which he chooses to break the armistice and to attempt aggression. The amount of his army is a source of oppression to his country,—the war is for no Dutch object, and therefore must be obnoxious to the Dutch people,—and the chances of success are so small as to render the contest imprudent, even though he could inspire his subjects with greater taste for the enterprise. Besides, is the approbation or the hostility of the European Powers nothing to a Monarch who was placed on his throne by their interference, and who lately submitted his cause to their arbitration? Why have the conferences been sitting in London for the last nine months?—why has protocol after protocol appeared?—and why have England and France exerted all their efforts to obtain the consent of the Belgians to the 18 preliminaries of peace, if, after the establishment of a Belgic Government with which he can treat, the King of Holland declares the armistice at an end, and insists on recommencing hostilities, as if no negotiation had happened?

The whole conduct of "our ancient ally" for the last 12 months seems better to accord with the unfortunate condition of moon-striken madness than with the character of a prince whom we had been accustomed to treat with respect and confidence for the previous 15 years.

Berlin, July 28.—Extract of a private letter:—"The cholera morbus is every where on the increase. It is raging at Thorn, and at Cracow, as well as at Dantsic, Konigsberg, Memel, Warsaw, &c. Wherever there has been any communication with the Russians, contamination has been sure to follow. The Prussian authorities are using every exertion to prevent its extending this way. A cordon sanitaire has just been formed along the banks of the Ordear, as far as Troppau; so that in the event of our being sent back from the frontier, we must submit to a quarantine of three weeks, as all the Prussian territory between that river and Poland is placed, by the new regulation, under quarantine. The Russians are said to have crossed the Vistula, to the number of 60,000 men, at Modlin, about two post stations from Warsaw, and to have entirely surrounded that city on this side of it. They aim at the reduction of Warsaw by any means that chance and circumstances may render most favourable to their purpose. It does not seem, however, that this adverse position of affairs has in the least slackened the courage of the Poles. Besides the garrison of Praga, which is strong enough to defend the place against any attack, there are on this side of the city 30,000 regular troops, and a great number of irregular ones, by whom it is expected that the Russians will be soon attacked. The friends of the Poles rely a great deal on their bravery, and appear to think that it will soon compel the enemy to recross the Vistula. Nothing certain, however, is known as to their real hopes and resources, as communications are nearly cut off with Warsaw."

SPECTATOR, July 30.

We gave in our last number an account of the progress and reception of King Leopold in Belgium. The following is a copy of the speech which he made on taking his seat on the throne, after having subscribed the oath to the constitution·

"Gentlemen,—The solemn act that has just been performed completes the social edifice commenced by the patriotism of the nation and its representatives. The state is definitely constituted in the form prescribed by the constitution itself. This constitution emanates entirely from you; and this circumstance, owing to the situation in which the country has been placed, seems to me to be fortunate. It prevents collisions which might arise between the different powers, and impair the harmony that ought to prevail between them.

"The promptness with which I have repaired to Belgium must have convinced you that, faithful to myword, I have only delayed coming among you till the obstacles which opposed my accession to the throne could be removed by yourselves.

"The various considerations which have been adduced in the important discussion which produced this result will be the subject of my most serious attention.

"I have received from my entrance on the Belgic territory marks of affecting goodwill, for which I still feel equal emotion and gratitude.

"At the sight of the population ratifying by their acclamations the act of the national representation, I could not but be convinced that I was called by the wish of the country, and I felt all the duties that such a reception imposes on me.

"A Belgian by your adoption, I shall also make it my duty to be so always by my policy.

"I have also been received with extreme kindness in that part of the French territory through which I passed; and I have considered these testimonies of good-will, which I highly value, as a happy presage of the relations of confidence and friendship which ought to subsist between the two countries.

"The result of every political commotion, is to affect for a time the welfare of the people. I am too sensible of its importance not to direct my immediate attention and most active solicitude to revive commerce and manufactures, which are the vivifying principles of national prosperity. The relations which I have formed in the countries which are our neighbours, will second, I hope, the efforts which I shall immediately make to attain this end; but I take pleasure in believing that the Belgian people, so remarkable both for good sense and resignation, will give credit to the Government for the difficulties of a position connected with a state of distress which at this moment effects almost all Europe.

"I intend to avail myself of every kind of information to encourage all the means of amelioration; and it is in the places themselves that I have already begun to do so, and that I intend to collect the information which is the best calculated to guide the course of the Government in this respect.

"Gentlemen, I have accepted the Crown which you offered me only with a view to perform a task equally noble and useful—that of consolidating the institutions of a generous people, and to maintain its independence. My heart knows no other ambition than that of seeing you happy.

"On so affecting a solemnity I must also express to you one of my most ardent wishes. The nation issues from a violent crisis; may this day efface all hatred, stifle all resentment; may one only thought animate all the Belgians,—that of a frank and sincere union.

"I shall esteem myself happy to concur in this noble result, which has been so well prepared by the wisdom of the venerable man who has devoted himself with such noble patriotism to the salvation of his country.

"Gentlemen, I hope to be a pledge of peace and tranquillity to Belgium; but the expectations of man are infallible. If, notwithstanding all sacrifices to preserve peace, we should be threatend with war, I should not hesitate to appeal to the Belgian people; and I hope that it will, without exception, rally itself round its Sovereign for the defence of the country and the national independence."

The King of Holland, in a very long paper, in the form of a commentary, states his refusal of the eighteen articles. The paper calls the attention of the Allies to the 12th and 19th protocols, which have special reference to the Sovereign of Belgium; and concludes that, in consequence of the declaration of the Allies, * * * * * * "which, by the King's acceptance of the basis of the separation of the 12th proctocol, has become an engagement with him, his Majesty, in case a Prince should be called to the sovereignty of Belgium, and take possession of it without first accepting the said arrangements, could not but consider such Prince as, by this fact alone, placed in a state of hostility with him, and his enemy."

With Leopold, the King of Holland does not seem inclined to observe any terms, even of ordinary courtesy. The *Journal de la Haye* is full of scurrilities of the lowest kind against the new King, or M. Saxe Cobourg, as it calls him; nor is it more sparing of its invectives against the English, his presumed supporters. The King of Holland's conduct is popular in his dominions.; and it is supposed that a proposed loan of twenty-three millions of guilders will be filled without difficulty. There was a grand review at Breda on the 23d, when the shouts of "Long live the King!" were loud and unanimous; and as he rode through the ranks, the Monarch was cheered with cries of "Forward! Depend on God and your people." If his people prove as trust-worthy in all their attacks as in that upon Brussels last year, William will find God and them, as was said of Cromwell's Commonwealth, on different sides of the question.

In the mean time, the popularity of Leopold continues, and even increases; and the confidence of his subjects in his prudence and good conduct, seems to gain strength with their affection for his plain and assuming deportment. He has appointed his Ministers, who are not altogether popular; and envoys to the courts of Paris and London, who are very much so. The King was to set out on a progress through his new dominions on Thursday; on which day he was to visit Antwerp, where he meant to review the army of the Scheld. He was to be absent on this tour of inspection and policy until Sunday the 7th.

The demolition of the fortresses had at first occasioned some uneasiness: which was however, dissipated by an announcement in the Government journal, contradicting the report that an arrangement had been entered into with France for the proposed demolition.

FROM THE SCOTSMAN.

Edinburgh Review, No. 106, June, 1831.

The ablest, or, at any rate, the most interesting article for general readers in this number, is the last—on Moore's Life of Byron. The parentage of this paper we trace to Mr. Macauley, on the credit of the style and manner. It is written with point and nerve, is pregnant with thought, and characterised by a vein of refined and ingenious criticism, which now and then treads on the borders of paradox. In his view of the late revolution in English poetry, the writer has contrived to infuse a good deal of novelty into a hacknied subject. His remarks on the prevalence of hypocrisy and cant in the English public, its capricious fluctuations of opinion, its "periodical fits of morality," and periodical sacrifices of individuals to quiet its conscience—are piquant and true. The article on "the Dissolution and General Election," offers some seasonable advice to the Peers, which, for the peace of the country, we hope their Lordships will lay to heart. There is an able paper, but of a more technical description, on Political and Vested Rights, in which the futility of the arguments for leaving untouched that pabulum of corruption, called Church Property, is demonstrated. No. 3, on "the Geographical Distribution of Animals," gives a well written and pleasing outline of an interesting branch of physical science, which has but lately attracted the attention it merits.

No. 5, entitled "Taxes on Literature, contains several good suggestions, without taking a very comprehensive view of the subject. The tax on paper, amounts, in many cases, to

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more than the Reviewer states, on that which we use, for instance, instead of 20 per cent. it is 33; or of a shilling which we pay out for paper, 9d. consists of the cost of the article, and 3d of duty. Still it falls lightly, and while it is very productive, is in the main, one of the last objectionable, of our taxes. It adds only a farthing to the cost of a newspaper, or one twenty-eight part of its price; about 3d to a duodecimo, and 4½d to an octavo volume, or from a twentieth to a twenty-fifth part of the price. In all our articles on the newspaper taxes we have never therefore recommended that the paper duty should be touched. The reviewer is correct in thinking, that the abolition of the advertisement duty, which yields only £170,000, would be a great boon to the booksellers; but he is not aware to what a vast extent it would benefit trade in general. If he had read our papers on the subject he would have seen, that the price of advertising is from ten to twenty times as high in London as in New York, that there is twenty times as much advertising in the latter city as in the former, and that the Government of this country has literally destroyed the most powerful engine which exists for promoting trade, for the sake of a paltry revenue of £170,000 per annum, while it has sacrificed many millions of tax to the clamours of the agriculturists? Our recommendation to government was, to repeal the advertisement duty entirely, and to take three farthings from the Stamp duty. Under this change, newspapers would have been sold at sixpence, while advertising would have fallen to one-fourth of its present price, and no greater amount of revenue would have been put to hazard than by the plan adopted. If the advertisement tax is merely to be reduced we are satisfied that our own plan of charging the duty at the rate of sixpence per inch of column is the best that has been suggested. The next best, perhaps, is that which Lord Althorp adopted. It is the reviewers ignorance which makes him object to the plan of defining the length of an advertisement by the number of words. If he were practically acquainted with newspaper business, he would see that it is both equitable and commodious. As for the labour thrown on the Stamp Office of counting the words, it may be vastly abridged by requiring the newspapers to put a printed mark to each advertisement of the class subject to one shilling of duty; and it will only be necessary for the Stamp Office to check one out of ten or twenty of those so marked.

The only good idea sported in the article on the subject of newspaper taxes, is that of making the stamp-duty not a fixed sum, but a certain per centage on the price of the paper., If for instance it is made 20 per cent., a small paper half of a sheet published in a country town and costing 1½d to the printer, would be sold at 2½d, including one half-penny of duty, while the large sheets of the *Chronicle* and *Herald* might be served up to the eager quidnuncs of the metropolis at 5d, paying of course twice as much duty. But the scheme has one radical defect. If the tax were laid on accordingly to the price, a paper such as the *Times*, which derives an enormous revenue from having nearly a monopoly of advertising, might find it a good speculation to sell under cost, as a means of eluding the duty, enlarging its circulation, and chasing its rivals from the market. In such a state of the press a new paper would find it doubly difficult to establish itself. The evil might be easily obviated. *The tax should be propsrtioned to the* size *of the papor*, that is to say, the *size* of its printed surface. Take, for instance, the Globe as it stood a few months ago; suppose the duty on it to be fixed at one penny; on the *Chronicle* and *Times*, in their ordinary shape, it would be three halfpence, and on the double sheet threepence, This plan would give no trouble to the Stamp-office, for the *Form*, as it is technically called, or the amount of printed surface, remains always the same for each paper, or if alterations do take place, they occur only once in many years. Were a graduated duty of this kind introduced it would be productive of one great advantage that papers of a small size could be got up for the labouring classes at twopence or twopence-halfpenny per number. We subscribe to much that is said against our brethern of the press, on the score of their ignorance, their conceit, their dogmatism, and yet we regard the newspaper press as a moral engine of very great value. During the late incendiary proceedings in the English counties, was there *one* among the four hundred papers in the empire, which did not deprecate the insurrectionary spirit producing them—which did not warn the people of the consequences of their madness and guilt—which did not exert itself to restore habits of peace and subordination? It was found, that about two-thirds of the unhappy wretches concerned in these outrgaes could not read. We will venture to affirm, that newspapers were seen only by a very small proportion of the other third, and not regularly seen by one in thirty of the whole of these misguided men! Surely the question is an important one, how we shall prevent the renewal of such crimes in future? Doubtless, by lessening misery, improving and extending education, and various other means; but we say boldly, that *by no single measure could so much be done to prevent tumult and outrage, and tranquillise the country, as by enabling every man, down to the poorest labourer, to have a newspaper.* We hold the lessons of the school the thunders of the pulpit, and the terrors of the law, to be all feeble compared with the moral agency of the press.

PROSECUTION OF COBBETT.

The trial for libel, of the far-farmed author o' the *Political Register* took place on Thursday at the Guildhall, before Lord Tenterden and a Special Jury. Cobbett had given in the *Register* of Saturday last a perfect "spy of the time," and added very particular directions to the place, for the benefit of such of his friends as might choose to grace his trial by their presence. The galleries were filled a considerable time before his arrival; which was greeted by three cheers,—a very unusual circumstance within the grave walls of the King's Bench.

The libel formed part of the number of the *Register* dated 11th December 1830. It was contained in the following passages—

"But without entering at present into the motives of the working people, it is unquestionable that their acts have produced good, and great good too. They have been always told, and they are told now, and by the very parson that I have quoted, shown that their acts of violence, and particularly the burnings, can do them no good, but add to their wants by destroying the food they would have eat. Alas! they know better; they know that one thrashing-machine takes away the wages from ten men; and they also know that they should have none of this food, and that potatoes and salt do not burn. Therefore this argument is not worth a straw. Besides they see and feel that the good comes, and comes instantly too. They see that they do get some bread in consequence of a destruction of part of the corn; and while they see this, you attempt in vain to persuade them that what they have done is wrong. And as to one effect, that of making the parsons reduce their tithes, it is hailed as a good by ninety-nine hundredths even of men of considerable property; while there is not a single man in the country who does not clearly trace the reduction to the acts of the labourers, and especially to the fires. For it is the terror of those, and not the bodily force, that has prevailed. To attempt to presuade the farmers and labourers that the tithes do not do them any harm, is to combat plain common-sense. They must know, and they do know, that whatever is received by the parson is just so much taken from them, except that part which he may lay out on productive labour in the parish, and that is a mere trifle compared with what he gives to the East and West Indies, the wine-countries, the footman, and other unproductive labourers. In short the tithe-owners take away from the agricultural parishes a tenth part of the gross produce, which, in this state of abuse of the institution, they apply to purposes not only not beneficial, but generally mischievous to the people of those parishes."

And again—

"The course of these ill-used men has been as free from ferocity, as free from any thing like blood-mindedness. They have not been cruel even to their most savage and violent persecutors. The most violent thing that they have done to any person has not amounted to an attempt on the life or limb of the party: and in no case but in self-defence, except in the case of *two hired overseers* in Sussex, whom they merely trundled out of the cart which these hirelings had constructed for them to draw like cattle. Had they been bloody—had they been cruel—then it would have been another matter. Had they burnt people in their beds, which they might so easily have done—had they beaten people wantonly, which has always been in their power—had they done any of these things, then there would have been some plea for severity. But they have been guilty of none of these things. They have done desperate things, but they have been driven to desperation. All men, except the infamous stock-jobbing race, say, and loudly say, *that their object is just*; that they ought to have that which they are striving for; and all men, except that same hellish crew, say that they had no other means of obtaining it."

The Attorney-General, in commencing his address, adverted to the shouting and clapping of hands which had taken place on Cobbetts entrance; which he strongly reprobated. He than proceeded to consider the matter of the libel; and in doing so, he remarked that the writings of Cobbett had a tendency to produce incendiarism.

Cobbett—"Is it not proper, my Lord, that the Attorney-General, in stating to the Jury the case against me, should confine himself to the charge contained in the indictment?

Lord Tenterden—"He will state it by and by."

Cobbett—"I beg pardon; he is stating what is not in the indictment: he says that I am charged with publishing that which has a tendency to do so and so."

Lord Tenterden—"That is his argument. I cannot stop it."

Cobbett—"I am charged with intending to do so and so: but I am not charged with the crime to which that tendency is supposed to lead."

Lord Tenterden—"Pray, Sir, be quiet; you will have your opportunity of addressing the Jury by and by."

Cobbett—"I beg that the indictment may be read."

Lord Tenterden—"It will be read at the proper time."

Cobbett—"Will it be read before I go into my defence?"

Lord Tenterden—"It will be read at the proper season."

Cobbett—"When is the proper season?"

Lord Tenterden—"This is not it."

Cobbett—"I beg to be excused. The Attorney-General has, in the indictment denominated me a 'labourer;' being a labourer, I am entitled to indulgence."

Lord Tenterden—"This is not the time for you to address the Jury. I cannot hear you now."

Cobbett—"Being a 'labourer,' and ignorant of the law, I did not know."

The Attorney-General resumed—"The Jury would see the propriety of a remark which he took the liberty of making a few minutes ago. They would now see the spirit in which the defence was to be carried on by the gentlemen——"

Cobbett—"A labourer, if you please"

Lord Tenterden—"If you will not sit down, Sir, I must try the cause in your absence."

Cobbett—"Unless the Attorney-General call me a labourer, I must protest every time."

The Attorney-General apologized "for using the term "gentleman," and also that of "labourer," on the ground of custom; and was at length allowed to finish his argument. An argument on a libel differs from all others, that it is one which any man may make, whether he be a lawyer or not. The proposition to be made out in the present case was, that the words of the libel were intended wickedly and maliciously; and this was to be made out by a commentary which required philological rather than legal skill. Sir Thomas dwelt particularly on the expressions in the libel where it is declared, that "out of evil comes good," and particularly that out of the burnings great good had come which, he contended, could mean nothing else but that, for the procuring of further good, it was only required to light more fires.

The defence of Cobbett was long, and rambling, and passionate. First of all, he complained that numerous libels had been permitted to pass unprosecuted, while that which was the subject of trial had been greedily pounced upon: he particularly alluded to various statements in the *Times*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Courier*, in proof of this. His next complaint was, that his trial, which nominally took place on Thursday the 7th of July, had been in progress ever since December last partly by notice in the House of Commons, partly by fabrications out of it. He instanced the motion of the Honourable A. Trevor, whom he represented as colleagued with the Ministry on the occasion—(Mr. Trevor is a nomine of the Marquis of Londonderry); and to the story of Goodman's confession, into the refutation of which he entered, by a very long statement of particulars. His next ground was, that, taken in connexion with the context, the words of the libel bore no such interpretation as had been put upon them; and, lastly, that many of his former writings had been directed to an obviously opposite purpose. In proof of this, he stated—and the fact was confirmed by the evidence of the Lord Chancellor who was subpœnaed for the purpose—that Lord (then Mr.) Brougham had applied to him last year, for permission to publish, for the Society of Useful Knowledge, his letter to the Luddites, written in 1816; so convinced was his Lordship of its salutary tendency. Mixed up with the defence of which these are the principal points, was an inconceivable quantity of vituperation of the Whigs; from which it might be made out, that all the attacks against liberty that had been perpetrated during the last hundred years, have been the work of that party—that they have never counselled a good or a wise act themselves, or failed to support a bad one when counselled by others. Cobbett's address was several times cheered by the galleries.

Lord Melbourne was examined respecting the remission of Goodman's sentence; but it was decided that the cause of his pardon could not be inquired into. Earl Grey was also subpœnaed, and attended in court, but was not examined. Earl Radnor and several other witnesses were, examined as to character; and all of them described Cobbett as a person very unlikely to incite men to acts of incendiarism: they also spoke to the character of his lectures, which were said to have converted Good man into an incendiary, and they described them as perfectly harmless.

When Sir Thomas Denman had replied, Lord Tenterden summed up, with most commendable moderation. His Lordship observed,—"that in the letter to the Luddites, which had been put in by the defendant, as disproving the intention charged to him by this indictment, he appeared to have very zealously defended the use of machinery; whereas in the article set out in the indictment, there was one expression, that respecting one machine doing the work of ten men, which was certainly at variance with the sentiments evinced in the publication of 1816. The language of the article in question seemed strongly calculated to effect the purpose charged to the defendant: but that was a question exclusively for the Jury, and not for him. They would therefore retire, take the publications with them, and calmly, dispassionately, and fearlessly consider of their virdict."

The Jury retired at a quarter past six; soon after nine o'clock notice was given to their friends that it was not likely they would agree that night. At a quarter past nine on Friday, the Chief Justice being on the bench, the Jury entered the box; when, it appearing that two of their number were determined, *courte qui coute*, to acquit, and any further confinement being considered dangerous, the Jury were discharged.

There seems very strong reason for questioning the expediency of this trial. The libel, if it be such (and anything is a libel which a Jury chooses to call so), is certainly none of the strongest—it admits of a good as well as of a bad interpretation; the occasion is gone by—the burnings are over—in the present state of the country Cobbett's tale and his arguments, which in November last were all-powerful, are incapable of moving a single heart or hand in

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INDEPENDENT MEMBER
of Mr. Prendergast has publi
delectable epistle from the A
didate for Weymouth to Sir G.
Copy of a Letter from C. B. Wa
tempore member for Weymouth;
Johnstone.

"Sir—Having received a requisi
rously signed by the electors of We
inviting me to offer myself a candidate to
seat vacated by Major Weyland, and
also seen a copy of the arrangement
into at the late election, I concur therei
engage to hold the seat at Weymouth
such time as you may require me to vaca
you. I have the honour to remain,
your most obedient Servant.

C. BARING WALL."

Will the house swallow this? We shall, n
doubt, have Mr. Wall telling the House o
the question of Weymouth, that he is muc
more independent than the Members for Lon-
don. The *Post* describes his election as a
proof that the delusion respecting the bill is
passing away!—Oh! oh! oh!

The Cato of the Boroughmen.—We have heard something of this Mr. Knight, and the accident which made him turn his voice against Reform. We do not mean to say that he has veered about as frequently as the Lord Chief Baron; but merely that he is *not* a Cato, and that it was almost a toss-up whether he would commence his Parliamentary career by expressing loud detestation of the Ministry, or loud detestation of the Opposition. However, the Opposition were first in the field, and obtained the favours of the honourable and learned gentleman. There is a well-known fable of the ass braying under the lion's skin so admirably as to extort a co on from the lion, that even he would been afraid, had he not known that the sound proceeded from an ass. The lofty declarations of the honourable and learned gentleman might have produced an effect where his value was not so well understood as it is here. We do not mean to say that we know the exact price paid for this Cato; nor do we mean to say that the Opposition have a bad bargain of him. When he attains to a little more temper, he will be a valuable auxiliary to Sir Charles Wetherell. But we should be sorry if any very energetic attempt were made to conquer his disgust to the Ministry. We fear, if hard pressed, he might succumb; and we had rather see him boasting of his conscience, and continuing to express detestation of the Ministry.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Cashel Representation.—The new member for this borough is Mr. Pusey, the ex-nominee of Mr. Neeld. He tried Rye with Colonel Evans, but the Doctor was fain to cut him, as Mr. Neeld had done before. The Irish boroughs are a refuge of the destitute, to which those who whom nobody else will take in, naturally have recourse.

Small Tithes of Nomination Boroughs.—The following archbishopricks and bishopricks have been occupied by the family of the Beresfords within the last twenty years; archbishoprick of Tuam: archbishoprick of Dublin; archbishoprick of Armagh; bishoprick of Kilmore; bishoprick of Cork; bishoprick of Raphoe; bishoprick of Clogher. There is not a trace of the name of Beresford in any literary department; but there is a trace of them in the boroughs of Armagh, Berwick, and Coleraine.—*Times*

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